REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,790.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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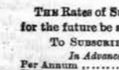
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P. Commander E. C. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Mualipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other ports where inducement offers.

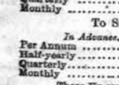
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

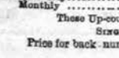


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. ARCOLA, 572 Tons, 126 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	30	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

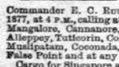
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,339 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

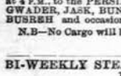
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,065 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

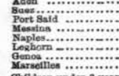
Bombay, 10th April 187 .

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,

2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.



THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	ons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood.	16th Apr.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Oates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Habot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE.	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1432	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 8th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.

THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,702 Tons, classed 100 A, at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. CALIPSO,	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400		on the 8th May 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3,850	400	C. Lazarich	on the 16th May 1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250		on the 20th May 1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250		on the 30th May 1877.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

o cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship RAJPOOT, Captain J. R. Andrew, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

Apply to Captain J. R. ANDREW, at Cursetjee and Ellujee, Dahabhoy.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY,
(Late J. C. SHACKLETON)
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,
UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, etc., etc., etc.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by them and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings ; Balconies ; Verandahs ; Conservatories ; Shop and Warehouse Front ; Arcades ; Winter Gardens ; Covered Ways ; Saloons ; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c. ; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers ; Pavilions ; Bandstands ; Arbours ; Garden Entrances ; Garden Screens ; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
Glasgow.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Refere ce to a Firm in England.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works :—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine J es (throat irritation).

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		25s. 35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Sattinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net* will be sent Post-paid, and if possible despatched by the first Mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL.

GRAND PROGRAMME!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,

AND

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED THE SECOND ACT OF C. M. VON WEBER'S

DER FREISCHUTZ.

AFTER WHICH, FOR THE FIRST TIME,

CHARLES LECOCQ'S COMIC OPERETTA,

MY NEW MAID.

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH OFFENBACH'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL OPERETTA,

THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

Between "Der Freischutz" and "My New Maid"

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM

POLKA DE LA REINE ..... Raffe.

And between "My New Maid" and "The Rose of Auvergne"

LOCH LOMOND ..... Bonville.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ZOHRAB, Captain C. A. Bolsoroff, are informed of its ARRIVAL from NEW YORK, and are REQUESTED to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1877. Agents Ship Zohrab.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published in the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

VIENNA BEER in prime condition—
ANTON DREHER'S in cases of 4 doz. qts. at Rs. 6 per doz.
„ and of 4 doz. pts. „ 3½ „
PUNTIGAM'S in cases of 2, 3 and 6 doz. qts. „ 5½ „
„ „ „ pts. „ 3 „

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th April 1877.

A GRAMMAR OF THE BALOOCHEE LANGUAGE as it is spoken in Makran (ancient Gedrosia), in the Persi-Arabic and Roman Characters ; by Major E. Mockler, Assistant Political Agent, Makran Coast, Fcp 8vo, price 5s. HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.—The WIFE of A COUNTRY RECTOR in the SOUTH-WEST of ENGLAND, wishes to TAKE CHARGE of, and EDUCATE, with competent assistance, CHILDREN of PARENTS in INDIA, not more than six in number. Every home comfort and care. House with extensive grounds, soil gravel, climate mild, but very healthy. Highest references. Terms from 90 to 100 guineas per annum, according to age ; no extras, except medical attendance, if required. Address, prepaid, THE RECTOR, Lydeard St. Lawrence, near Taunton, England.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE

WILL POSITIVELY ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA, 2 vols., handsomely bound and illustrated ..... Rs. a. 26 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOW READY.

HINTS ON GARDENING in INDIA ; by G. M. Woodrow, second edition, enlarged and improved 1 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BOMBAY QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected to 1st April 1877 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

28, Meadow Street.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to arness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 15-3 high, 8 years, a very handsome and well mannered horse, a perfect charger with all arms, and has been regularly used as a cavalry charger from the time of his being purchased from the stables at Calcutta, Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, a well broken charger, and goes in single harness, with dogcart and English harness in good order, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 14-1 high, aged, has been regularly ridden as a charger and carries a lady, can carry 14 stone, Rs. 500.

A powerful Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, has been constantly ridden with Troops and goes well in a dogcart, Rs. 600.

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a Buggy in good order and a set of Brown Leather Brass Mounted Harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Walar Gelding, 8 years, 15-1½ high, a splendid mover and would make a first-class cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2½ high, with excellent paces and promises to make a showy buggy or dogcart horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Dun country Ponies, 6 years, 13-2 high, go exceedingly well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Black Ponies, 6 years, 12-2 high, go well in double harness, Rs. 400.

A very high caste Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast and active under saddle, and a most promising horse for the Turf, Rs. 500.

A well-bred and very handsome Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-1 high, up to 13 stone, a first-rate mover in either saddle or harness, Rs. 550.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th April 1877.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY

OF

INDIAN FAMINES.

By ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a powerful PONY, sound, good in Harness or Saddle, Rs. 100. Apply to "T. A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DeSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

TO LET, BED-ROOM, DRESSING-ROOM and BATH-ROOM in the FORT. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK prepared in SWITZERLAND. Price Rs. 6 per dozen or Rs. 23 per case of 4 dozens. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, an English DOGCART with fast-trotting HORSE, complete Turnout price Rs. 450. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, an Unmarried European Woman as MOTRON for the Byculla Girls' School. Apply at the School-house.

OWING to the Special Evangelistic Services, there will be NO MEETING of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TO-MORROW E. H. AITKEN, Honorary Secretary. 12th April.

FOR SALE, BOAT-SHAPE CARRIAGE, been in use 5 months, and AUSTRALIAN HORSE standing 15-3, with HARNESS, complete, Rs. 1,000. To be seen at SUNDY and Co.'s.

PRESENTS.

LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.
CHRISTENING.
Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Sets of Gold Studs.
Card Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Watches.
Gold Alberts.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES IN FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE

TO-NIGHT

AT 8 O'CLOCK

FOR EUROPEANS AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIVES.

ON ESPLANADE ROAD, NEAR QUEEN'S STATUE.

THIS AFTERNOON

AT 5 O'CLOCK

FOR NATIVES.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits given by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is ld read for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevent, the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay ; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo ; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. wil be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

4½85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,

AND

A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c,

5 cases white longcloth.
7 „ colored prints.
7 bales grey shirtings.
7 casks glass ware.
Few bags of best Peruvian Guano.
A quantity of ofmanstore and provision.
On account of whom it may concern—

H C C E { 1125, 8358—2 cases embroidered brocades.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Perfumery, Best K. O. tab e Lamps, Washing Sets, &c.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, as follows :—

A collection of superior Perfumery, contains in rich and fine bottles, can de cologne, lavender water, essence and great variety of other perfumery, soaps, &c.

Also a rich collection of K. O. table lamps, which can be turned into flower vases, toilet bottles and ornaments.

Porcelain washing sets, Parian figures and imitation flowers under glass domes, silver and brass watches, table and dessert knives and forks.

Just received a fresh consignment of—
30 cases 120 doz. qts of Norway Beer.
10 „ 80 „ pints „

AUCTION SALE OF AN ENGLISH BUILT STEAM LAUNCH

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction (if not disposed by private contract) a diagonal teakwood built single screw with single vertical cylinder fast steam launch 28 feet long by 7 feet beam, engines, boiler and boat built by Yarrow and Hedley of London with aft and forecastle awnings and with four stanchions, 1 canvas cover for boat, 5 firing tools and spanners for engine, 1 lamp, 3 cushions. The boat is furnished with fresh water tanks and coal bunkers, 1 galvanized anchor with complete chain, 2 oars and 1 boat hook.

The launch can be seen at Mody Bay, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

McEWAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH APRIL 1877.

ALTHOUGH Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 96¾, and French Rentes at 109, the general tone of commercial advices indicated a most critical state of political affairs. Wheat and breadstuffs generally, everything, in fact, which would derive strength from a declaration of war, were all active and advancing, while Cotton and other Produce Markets were dull in the extreme. That this condition of things was not without cause is evident from Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg of yesterday's date, and still more from the position which we now learn the Turkish Government has taken up with reference to the Protocol signed by the Great Powers. It is quite possible that, as in former instances, the present crisis may be tided over and negotiations re-opened again on another basis, but every successive failure has left the position more critical than before, and at the moment there can be little doubt that war is much more probable than peace.

Reuter reported the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday as closing dull, prices unchanged, except a decline of ¼d. per. lb. in 40s Mule Twist. Cotton in Liverpool opened quiet and closed dull, the sales only reaching 5,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round, both in Surats and American. For arrivals, Reuter gives no quotations, but we learn from private sources that there were sellers of Good Fair Dhollera, April-May shipment, via Canal, at 5d. per lb. Liverpool terms. With "Fair" on the spot nominally at 5 1-16d. this shows a strong belief in a further material fall, and with the probability that the next few weeks will see the largest stock in Liverpool ever known, this tendency is not to be wondered at.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, July shipment at 11 11-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with previous years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week.			
Last week.			
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	6,000	6,000
Four days' do	13,000	14,000	23,000	21,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,754,000	.....	3,837,000	3,244,000

The London Coffee Market yesterday was irregular with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon ; Cocoanut Oil was unaltered. Ferozepore Rapessed was 1s. per quarter lower ; other Seeds unchanged. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills in London is still quoted at 2½ per cent, or ½ per cent. over the Bank of England minimum. Reuter now calls Bar Silver 53¾d. per oz., the rate advised by private messages of the previous day.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon an advance of one per cent, was made in the official rates of discount and interest, making the charge on short dated Bank Bills 10 per cent. and on Mercantile Paper 13 per cent. per annum. There was nothing in the character of the last return to show the necessity of an advance, but there can be no doubt that money is scarce with the Banks, and likely perhaps to be more so before a reaction sets in.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened on the basis of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but it was evident that the Banks were much more willing sellers than buyers, and later in the day rates advanced fully 1-16d. to ¼d. on these figures. A portion of the rise is doubtless attributable to the usual indisposition on the part of the Banks to operate freely on Council draft day, but the increasing tightness in money is the leading influence and looks like forcing rates still higher. In the immediate future we shall, of course, be guided by the rates of allotment in London to-day, but these are generally expected to be over the present market level, and if so we shall probably see a further advance, for a time at least. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight....	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight...	1s. 9 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3/16 to ¼ per cent. discount, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount, but of the latter there are no buyers of any amount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very dull again to-day, and there are sellers but no buyers at a decline of ¼ to ½ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half. We quote Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅜ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays are again ¼ per cent. easier, National Banks Re. 1 higher. In Land Companies the only quotable change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press shares are steady. Albert Co. of Kurrachee are Rs. 30 and Scinde Press Rs. 5 higher, Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies, as a general rule, are unaltered in value, but we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Central India and Rs. 10 in Bombay United. A decline of Rs. 5 has been established in Manockjee Petit, Nursey, Oriental and Sassoon. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to day has been duller than ever, adverse news from Home and the rapid rise in Exchange keeping buyers out of the Market. Supplies, too, continue on a comparatively liberal scale, and sellers are consequently much more anxious to do business. The receipts yesterday were 11,362 bales, making a total of 41,710 bales for the five days. We now quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 198	per Candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	196	,, ,,
Good Omra.	,, ...	185	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	182	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	180	,, ,,
Good Dhollera May	,, ...	186	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	182	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	180	,, ,,

FREIGHTS continue very dull. By Liverpool steamers consignees are asking £1-17-6, but £1-16-3 could be done for rebate and by sailing ships, while £2-2-6 is quoted lower could probably be done for ready Cotton.

PIECE GOODS are dull and in most cases slightly lower in price. Only a moderate business is doing from the Bazaar and from first hands clearances are most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	119
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-0 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	765
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	260
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	6 do.	114
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 7th April, 1877

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		52,564	0	0
Merchandize		1,66,481	0	0
Other Receipts		2,859	0	0
Telegraph.....		372	0	0
Total Rs.....		2,22,746	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

	Open 434 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		56,229	0	0
Merchandize		1,54,359	0	0
Other Receipts		861	0	0
Telegraph		630	0	0
Total Rs.....		2,12,069	0	0
Increase Rs.		10,677	0	0

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE Italian mail steamer Batavia left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday night, the 10th instant.

THE P. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

A ROVER.—An American Press despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, states that the brigantine Albion, which arrived at Halifax on the 4th of March from Glenfurgon, Cabo, reported that on February 5, when 30 miles north of Gun Key of the Bahaman Islands, a low rakish-looking schooner, about 60 tons, passed her. Shortly after the Albion came up with a Spanish brig from Glenfurgon for Spain. The Spanish captain reported that the strange craft had signalled him and when he hove-to a boats' crew went on board his vessel and took possession of whatever they wanted. When last seen by the Albion the piratical craft was making for another Spanish vessel.—*Times*, March 23.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. GWALIOR, 1,720 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following cargo :—1, 511 packages piece goods, 169 bales twist, 25 cases cognac, 310 cases brandy, 7 casks tallow, 2 124 plates spelter, 6 607 bars iron, 1,561 cases candles, 4 3 cases copper, 200 cases brass, 27 packages glassware, 117 packages papers, 605 packages wine and sundries, 20 cases marbles, 164 kegs nails, 109 cases tinplates, 62 cases oil-cake, 34 bales silk, 68 casks beer, 240 packages oil and paint, 22 cases soap, 10 cases matches, 3 cases boots, 47 packages paint, 952 boxes silver, 3 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes gold, 3 boxes specie, 50 cases slate pencils, 35 cases rice, 4 bales saffron, 9 bags coffee, 8 packages honey, 22 packages manjeet 600 bags pumice, 57 packages provision, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Gwalior (s)	Babot.....	Southampton, Mar 15.
	Ansos	Cockrill.....	Cardiff, Nov 2.
	Devonshire	Swan	Liverpool, Nov 21.

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bengal (s).....	Walker	Marseilles.

The steamer Pearl, McGregor, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Parsee, to Marseilles, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.		
8	Nepaul(s).....	Calcutta.
9	Canara (s).....	in sight at the Northard

DEPARTURES.

Apr.		
8	Carmarthenshire	London via Coast.
	Precurseur (s).....	Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Nepaul—from Calcutta to Madras—Mr Orr Ewing, Colonel J A Ellis and Mr J W Money. To Galle—Mr Gundwardine, Mr A G Morgan and Mr J Leonard.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Nepaul—From Madras to Southampton—Capt and Mrs Pickance, child and ayah, Mrs Drayner, Col and Mrs Cloete, two Misses Cloete, Lt-Col and Mrs Meeham and syce, Major Thomas Rossall, Mr W Oakes and servant, Capt Casey, and Capt J S White. To Venice—Mrs G G Arbuthnot and Dr J R Cockerill. To Suez—Mr Mackenzie.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
10	Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.	
	24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.	
	24 Missir, s, Mahamed, from Berbara.	
	25 Excelsior, ship, Joslin, from Cardiff.	
	26 Lalah Rookh, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
	27 Fez Rahamee, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
	28 Nordon, ss, Jensen, from Manilla.	
	28 Fatteh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.	
	29 Hampton, ss, McMoutry, from Batavia.	
	28 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Venice.	
	29 Trinacria, ss, Hutchison, from Bombay.	
	29 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Southampton.	
	29 Mohussur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
	30 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.	
	30 Castore, ss, Maraichi, from Bombay.	
	30 Friesland, ss, Bik, from Rotterdam.	
	30 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Sunderland.	
	31 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.	
	31 Delhousie, I G S, Morland, from Kurrachee.	
April	1 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, from Portsmouth.	
	2 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.	
	2 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Sheerness.	
	2 Statesman, ss, Valiant, from Liverpool.	
	2 Cadiz, ss, Echstirn, from Manilla.	
	2 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.	
	2 Standard, ss, North, from Bombay.	
	3 Fear of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.	
	3 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.	
	4 Langshaw, ss, Bain, from Rangoon.	

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
28	Hampton, ss, McMoutry, to Rotterdam.	
29	Nordon, ss, Jensen, to Malta F O.	
29	Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.	
29	Trinacria, ss, Hutchison, to Liverpool.	
29	Indus, ss, Shallard, to Calcutta.	
30	Queen Margret, ss, Butler, to London.	
30	Castore, ss, Maraichi, to Trieste.	
30	Friesland, ss, Bik, to Batavia.	
31	Missir, Ess, Mahamed, to Berbara.	
31	Lalah Rookh, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.	
31	Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.	
April	2 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to London.	
	2 Statesman, ss, Valiant, to Calcutta.	
	3 Cadiz, ss, Echstirn, to Liverpool.	
	3 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.	
	3 Standard, ss, North, to Liverpool.	
	3 Fear of the Realm, ss, Nicolson, to Liverpool.	
	3 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.	
	4 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, to China.	
	4 Langshaw, ss, Bain, to Liverpool.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
Excelsior, ship, Josiin, from Cardiff.
Fez Rahamee, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Fatteh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Mohussur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Sunderland.
Delhousie, I G S, Morland, from Kurrachee.
Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Sheerness.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zantes—567 bars and 60 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 24 cases porter, Nusserwanjee Aspundarjee ; 1 bale wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Cellas—500 bundles sheet iron, and 2,039 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co ; 14 cases cotton umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 400 bundles hoop iron and 35 packages hardware, M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—119 cases windowglass, Fazially Moosabhoy ; 3 cases chimney-tops, Jehangir Framjee and Co ; 3 tierces lead pipes, Abdoolhoosein ; 15 kegs iron bolts, Ebrahim Tyebjee.
Rajpoot—100 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chanbhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Surufally and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Falluce s—40 cases beer, A C Gumpert ; 1 case brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—39 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—485 cwts myrabollams, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1083 cwts chedaunts, Leeladur Pursotom.
Newark—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 160 cwts coir yarn Dyallchund Mulookchund.
Khersonese—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 35 bales wool, Tarachund Chelaram.
Mercia s—70 bales wool, Motty Jaitha ; 55 bales wool, Nundram Somjee ; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee.
Wickham s—360 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund ; 51 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Thacursee Khetsee ; 70 bales cotton, Ramchorjee Bhowsee ; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 1,602 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 105 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmukjee.
Virrago s—8 bales hemp, H. Clason and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 2,240 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 325 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.
Dunnottar Castle—109 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 105 bales cotton, Veneehund Joitha ; 324 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Dyallchund Mulookchund.

FOR LONDON.

Naples s—23 cwts dry ginger, Dadur Hurdass ; 2,956 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 873 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff ; 20 bales hides, Nensey Gangjee ; 4 bales hides, Virjee Joonah and Co.
Malwa s—4 bales skins, Mahomedally and Co ; 21 bales skins and 85 bales hides, F M Abboo Sallay and Co.
Stargus—120 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s—204 cwts nuxvomica, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

Khorasan—13,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Goodhope s—3094 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Petersburg s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR BREMEN

Viola s—500 bales cottton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Professor Mols—103 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Seringapatam—540 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Hannibal—1,380 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Segfried and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton H Clason and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stanisacre s—1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

General Domville—103 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
William Douglas—240 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Dampee.
Rossend Castle s—12 bales hemp, 49 bales coir yarn and 254 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.
Centered—1—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clydesdale—2,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
John Clarke—692 bales cotton, NW Nicol and Co.
Elcano—2,004 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—600 cwts gingelly seed and 2,547 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers : 300 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co., 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Parsee s—5,113 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co ; 60 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 209 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—45 bales twist and 450 bales cotton, Jairashbhoy Peerbhoy ; 52 cwts sandelwood, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co ; 2 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Dawood Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Fairbrother, Col. Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Sheppard, Surg Major, Bengal M S, on furlough, from Ghazipur.
Shortland, Lieut, Bombay 19th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

APRIL, 11TH.

Hercy, Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, from furlough from England.
Alexander, Lieut, Bombay 23rd Foot, to join, from England.
Hewick, sub-Lieut, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, from England.
Stevens, Lieut, Madras S A, to join, from England.
Broughton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Foster, Lieut, Bombay, Qr Mr 2nd Deolalee, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Macdonald, Major Genl. Bombay Staff, on duty, to England.
Carnell, Lieut Col, Bengal Comtt. Erinpore Irregular Horse, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 10TH.

Crispin, Major, Bombay 4th Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 11TH.

Burrows, Surg Major, Bombay 15th Regt N I, from leave, to Ahmednugur.
Burrows, Brigd Genl, Bombay Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Harvy, Major, Bombay Qr Mr, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 7.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McNaught, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Depy Directors, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 26th March 1877.

Mr J Chapman, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1877.

Mr L W Seymour, Actg Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1877.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence, for three months, under Sec 12 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, granted in Notification No 10, dated 15th ultimo, to Mr Percival Edwin Heberlet, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is cancelled, and in lieu thereof Mr Heberlet is allowed three months' leave of absence under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Code, from 11th Feb 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surgn-Major F W A DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April-1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Mr M Birkbeck, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in native languages on 5th March 1877, as required by P W Code II. iv. 22.

Lt W Pescocke, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the 2nd circle, Mily Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspr Genl of Mily Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 123, dated 19th March 1877, the following postings are made :—
Corporals S Chambers, R E, Overseer, 1st grade ; J Franklin, R E, Overseer, 1st grade and M Mears, R E, Overseer, 1st grade.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley Railway, returned to duty under Director on the 2nd Feb 1877.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, reported his return on the 7th Dec 1876, from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 85 of 7th May 1875, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr J H Deltingy, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted two years' furlough, with effect from the 24th March 1877, or such later date as he may avail himself of the same, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr H J Oddie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th March 1877.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th Feb 1877.

Mr H C Storey, Ex Engr 2nd grade, and temporary 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 23rd April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, also the usual subsidiary leave.

Under the authority of the Govt of India, the under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the lines of railway on which they at present are employed, and are posted temporarily to the open lines of State Railways entered against their respective names :—
Lt W H Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Holker and Neemuch Railways.
Lt F T Maxwell, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rajpootana Railway.
Lt C E Hoskyn, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T J Thomason, Asst Engr, 4th grade, Northern Divn, is transferred to the Southern Divn, which he joined on the afternoon of the 21st March 1877.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 105 of 7th March 1877, Mr A Thuey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Southern Divn, was relieved of his charge on the afternoon of the 21st March 1877 on transfer to the Dhond Manmar Railway.

Mr E A Coello, Accountant, 4th grade, Southern Divn, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 26th March 1877.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F McNevin, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, is granted one month's privilege of absence, with effect from the 3rd inst.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr H Mann, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, attached to Ghat Divn, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months, and subsidiary leave for 14 days, from the 15th April 1877.

Mr T Burrell, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, attached to Ghat Divn, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 28th April 1877.

The following Officers having been temporarily transferred to the Dhond and Manmar Railway by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 105, dated 7th March 1877, reported their departure on the dates given against each :—
Mr G E Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank) on the afternoon of 9th March 1877.
Mr W Johnstone, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of 13th March 1877.
Mr B W Cantopher, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the 6th March 1877.
Babu Babu Mal, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, on the forenoon of 12th March 1877.
Babu Beenode Behari Dass, Asst Surgn, 3rd grade, reported himself to the Ex Engr, Barnagar Divn, Neemuch State Railway, on the 10th March 1877, and assumed charge of the Barnagar Hospital from Babu Gopal Chunder Dass, Asst Surgn, 3rd grade, on the afternoon of the 13th March 1877.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 141 of the 27th March, Messrs A T Chiodetti and T Concannon, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, were relieved of their duties on this line on the forenoon of the 5th and 8th March, respectively.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F R Upcott, Ex Engr 4th grade, availed himself of the leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No 49, dated 10th March 1877, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst, making over charge of the Khanpur Divn to Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Office of the Engr-in-Chief to the Upper Scinde Dist.

The transfer of Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde Dist, made in this Office Notification No 88, dated 26th Feb 1877, is cancelled.

Mr C J Baker and Lt H Forster, R E, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Survey Dist to the Upper Scinde Dist.

Mr R Gon nerts, Ex Engrs 2nd grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey Dist to the office of the Suptdg Engr, Upper Scinde Dist.

Corporal W Williams and Private J Morrison, Overseers, 1st grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Upper Scinde Dist.

The following transfers have been made by Suptdg Engrs :—
Mr A Bewley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Larkana to the Reti Divn ; Mr W Monies, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Reti to the Larkana Divn ; Mr F Blake, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, from the Office of Suptdg Engr, Lower Scinde Dist, to the Kotri Divn.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 5.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy has been pleased to confer on Khan Bahadur Baheder Sher Khan, title of Nawab, in consideration of his services in connection with the measures recently adopted against the Kohat Pass Afridis.

Mr A E Gladstone, Asst Comsr, was on special duty at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept. from the 21st Feb to the 19th March 1877, both days inclusive.

The Rev F A Dexter, of the Church Mission Society, officiated as Chaplain of Amritsar, from the 30th Sept to the 7th Nov 1876 both days inclusive during, the absence of the Rev J A Stamper on privilege leave.

Mr J P Phillips is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi Dist, vice Mr J A Larsen.

Mr E B Pearce, Asst Comsr, Montgomery, has obtained two years' furlough, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with retrospective effect from the 8th Jan 1877.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council, Mr G Ouseley, Comsr and Supt, Umballa Divn, is appointed to officiate as Financial Comsr of the Punjab, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Jan 1877.

Mr J W Macnabb, Comsr and Supt, Hissar Divn, relieved Mr G Ouseley of the charge of the Umballa Divn, on the forenoon of the 29th March 1877.

Lt Col C A McMahon, Depy Comsr, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Comsr and Supt of Hissar Divn, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March 1877, vice Mr J W Macnabb.

Capt R P Nisbet, Offg Depy Comsr, from the Lahore to the Simla Dist, which he joined on the afternoon of the 5th March 1877.

Mr G Smith, Offg Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, vice Capt J B Hutchinson, Asst Comsr, in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub division of the Jhelum Dist, relieved.

Capt J B Hutchinson, Asst Comsr, in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub division of the Jhelum Dist, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst of Jhelum, and is invested with the powers of a Depy Comsr under the provisions of Sect 3 of Act XIV of 1875.

Mr J R Maconachie, Asst Comsr, Shahpur, is appointed to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub division of the Jhelum Dist, vice Capt J B Hutchinson.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council Mr G Ouseley, Offg Financial Comsr, Punjab, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 2nd April 1877, vice the Hon R E Egerton, C.S.I.

Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan is appointed an Extra Asst Comsr, 3rd class, Jullundur Dist, from the 1st April 1877.

Baron John Bentinck, Asst Comsr, from the Delhi to the Lahore Dist.

The Revd W C Bromehead, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, is, on the expiry of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 546, dated 12th Feb 1877, transferred to Murree.

Mr J S Campbell, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained one year's furlough on medical certificate, under Sec 1 of the Civil Leave Code, to reckon from twenty-three days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 8th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr F S Wade has been dismissed from the Punjab Civil Secretariat Press.

Surgn-Maj B Gray is appointed Civil Surgn of Murree, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th March 1877.

Mr A H Benton, Judicial Asst, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, Moultan, vice Lt-Col F M Birch, proceeding on furlough, pending the return to duty of Capt E T M Lang, or until further orders.

Mr W F Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as a Judicial Asst at that station, vice Mr A H Benton.

Mr Woodward is invested with the powers of a Depy Comsr, under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1875.

Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju, Hony Asst Comsr, on special duty in the Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Court, Amritsar, vice Mr W F Woodward.

Raja Hamidulla Khan, Extra Asst Comsr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd April 1877.

Pandit Chandarbal, Offg Extra Asst Comsr, from the Jullundur to the Jhang Dist, during the absence of Raja Hamidulla Khan, on leave, or until further orders.

Hony Surgn-Maj J R Deane, Offg Civil Surgn of Shahpur, has obtained 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 270, dated 23rd March, 1877.

Maj E P Gurdon, Depy Comsr of Ludhiana, is appointed Depy Comsr of Umballa, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1877, in succession to Col J Fendall, retired.

Capt G E Macpherson, Asst Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Ludhiana, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th March 1877, vice Maj E P Gurdon.

Lt-Col F M Birch, Depy Comsr, Moultan, has obtained fifteen days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 306, dated 29th March 1877.

Mr H E Perkins, late Offg Additional Comsr of the Derajat, is appointed to officiate as Comsr and Supt of the Amritsar Divn, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1877, vice Maj-Genl R G Taylor, CB, CSI, retired.

H'GH COURT.—11TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT,)

LONG CAUSES.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Tharcurdass and Scott and another—Part heard.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L. Fletcher—Nampebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayan.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Ha ee Abdool Reman Allarockia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
412-74—Tyabjee and Sayan—Hajeemodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Curseejee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

LONG CAUSES.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondas Vullubdass vs. Nagal Bhimjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhimba widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.
244-77—B Skipper—J J Boccaro and another vs J Boccaro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.
301-76—J C Cama—Heerjivan Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG C

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RELEASE OF YAKOOB KHAN.—AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA.

LAHORE, 11TH APRIL.

Yakoob Khan has been released, but he is still kept under surveillance. Asmat-oola-Khan and Ghulam Khan have reported that they have eighty thousand and sixty thousand volunteers on the rolls. The Khans of Kanduz and Badakshan are sent back by the Ameer to their provinces with orders to mobilize the volunteers. The whole of the troops in the districts of Herat and Candahar are under orders to concentrate in Beloochistan. The Ameer has informed the Akhoond of Swat that the army of Turkistan has been ordered to Cabul. The Akhoond has called upon the Chief of Boneyr, who reports that he can bring fifty thousand men into the field. The Kashgar Chief has been in correspondence with the Ameer. The Russians are bidding high for the Ameer's alliance, and it is believed that some of the provinces are favouring the Russian views. They are collecting military stores at Charjui, on the Oxus, and the Khan of Bokhara has been ordered to collect labourers for the construction of a road to Merve.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY REFUSES ADHERENCE TO THE PROTOCOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10TH APRIL.

A despatch has been sent by the Turkish Government to its representatives abroad in which it is stated that Turkey declines to adhere to the Russian Protocol, and especially rejects the addition made to it by Count Schouvaloff. The despatch repels any foreign interference with the internal affairs of the Porte, and says that Turkey will only consent to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia agrees to disarm * (? immediately before.)

* A repetition of this word which was in cipher and mutilated has been called.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies have rejected the demands made by Montenegro on the Porte.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The St. Petersburg journals all regard war between Turkey and Russia as inevitable.

THE BOMBAY FACTORY LABOUR.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said the Secretary of State for India had recently asked the Governor of Bombay for his decision upon the report of the Factory Commission and urged a full inquiry into the alleged excessive employment of children in the Bombay mills.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, 10TH APRIL.

The Branksome Hall, of the Hall Line steamers, left to-day for Bombay.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-4½
8½ lb. do.	7-4½
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
2 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109
Bar Silver	53⅛

Arrival—Remus.

LINE REPORTS.—11TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line righ to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11TH APRIL, 7.35 A. M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Australia, arrived.

SIR HENRY and LADY DAVIES, who sailed from Bombay two days ago, go home by way of Constantinople.

THE farewell dinner of the Byculla Club to Sir Philip Wodehouse is likely to be more numerously attended than any dinner previously given in Bombay. More than 150 members have already put their names down to be present on the occasion.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE will, we hear, stay for some days at Malabar Point after taking over the Governorship of Bombay. If the weather becomes very hot, he will change his quarters to Khandalla instead of going to Mahableshwur till the rains set in, as he thinks it necessary to remain at a station on the line of railway while the famine is in the land.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round.

MISS THOMPSON'S picture of Inkerman has been purchased by an eminent publishing art firm for the sum of 5,000 guineas.

THE following, the latest bull, appears in an Irish bookseller's catalogue:—"Memoirs of Charles I., with a head capitally executed."

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Neville Chamberlain was to leave Madras for Ootacamund on Tuesday evening accompanied by some of the officers of His Excellency's staff.

NICOLINI, or Nicholas, the now famous tenor, is, according to *Truth*, the son of a fork-butcher at Dieppe. His sister was formerly lady's-maid of the Duchess of Wellington.

THE *Record* states that the operation of couching for cataract has been, as it is hoped and believed, successfully performed on Lord Lawrence's eyes by the eminent oculist Mr. Bowman.

THE *Madras Times* hears from Hyderabad that the Ameer-i-Kaboul, co regent with Sir Salar Jung, died there on Thursday night last. Minute guns were fired in the morning at Chudderghaut, and later in the day at Secunderabad.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 6th April, 1877:—

Opium Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ... 2,085	1,360	1,285	1,297-13-5	27,06,050
Benares.. 1,215	1,270	1,215	1,253-2-6	23,60,425

FOR the Grand National Steeplechase, run over the Aintree course, near Liverpool, on the 23rd of March, sixteen horses started. Austerlitz came in first, Congress second, and the Liberator third. Details have not yet been received.

THE *Madras Mail* is sorry to learn that a day or two ago a non-commissioned officer of a Queen's regiment while employed as an overseer of famine works in a Madras district had a difference with his coolies, and is said to have shot two of them in self-defence.

THE Government have declined to sanction an honorarium to Mr. Oliver, M. C. S., for services rendered in the compilation of the Census Report and Returns for British Burma. This is the first and only report of the kind that has been undertaken by an officer of the Commission.

MOST strenuous endeavours have been made to induce Mr. Hardy to prolong Colonel Bateson's command of the First Life Guards beyond Lord Cardwell's allotted period of five years. But they have proved unsuccessful. *Truth* says, and he will be succeeded in due course by Colonel Keith Fraser.

THE *Times* is authorized to state that, as a mark of appreciation of the long and faithful services of General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys as the head of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint him to the honorary post of Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file with regimental colour, and was paraded at the Grant Road station of the B. B. & C. I. R. at 4-40 P. M. yesterday to receive His Highness Maharana Rajshri Mansungjee, K.C.S.I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

IT is intended to produce at the Court Theatre a comedy which was written by the late Lord Lytton, and which has been to a considerable extent re-written by Mr. Coghlan. The hero is a sort of middle aged Evelyn, and will be played by Mr. Kelly. The language is somewhat stilted and old fashioned, but the comedy is not unlikely to prove successful, as it is strong and "dramatic."

THE *Honolulu Gazette* of February 28 reports an extraordinary volcanic outbreak in Kealakeakana Bay, near the entrance to the harbour. The eruption occurred at 3 A.M. on the 24th, appearing like numerous red, green, and blue lights. In the afternoon the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and broken, and heaving up blocks of red-hot lava. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt by the residents of Kanakakiel during the night of the eruption.

THE Marquis de Caux paid a flying visit to London the week before the mail left. As the French law does not permit divorce, the Marquis and the Marquise will still remain man and wife. It will depend upon the Marquise whether an amicable, or a judicial, separation be come to. If she be wisely advised she will consent to the former. The husband has no wish to make public the evidence which he has against the lady, who, perforce, must continue to bear his name, but he, very properly, is determined not to pass for *un mari complaisant*.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Peshawur, 9th April:—

The guard of honour has been replaced at the residence of the Meer Akhore and the Secretary of the late Cabul Envoy. The sale of the furniture has been stopped. The Cabul Conference is likely to be renewed upon the arrival of the Ameer's Envoy from Cabul, the Mustoufee Habibullah Khan, who is reported to have reached Jellahabad.

The native Police Inspector has been shot by billmen near the Fort Abazai; Mr. Cunningham, Assistant Commissioner, escaped with difficulty. A few days ago the lambardar of a village near the Bara fort was murdered by men from beyond the frontier.

THE true story of the birth and parentage of the Marchioness de Caux is that she was born neither in Spain, nor in the United States, nor in Whitechapel. Her real name was neither Patey nor Isaacs. Her real name was Patti—Adelina Patti. Her father and mother were Spaniards; she was born in Turin, and was taken to America in her infancy. Spain therefore claims the honour of her ancestry, Italy of her birth, and the United States of her earliest education. This account is not piquant enough for gossip, but it has the merit of being true.

A PROPOSAL is said to have been made by an English association to the Servian Government for the construction of a railway line through Servia, with a view of completing railway communication between Vienna and Constantinople. This proposal (the *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says) has been favourably received by the Servian Government, and the matter will be brought before the National Skuptschina in June next, when a detailed form of concession for the construction and operation of the proposed railway will be presented for ratification.

THE April number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain a novel form of combined articles, in which, under the title of "A Modern Symposium," the subject of the "influence of a decline in religious belief upon morality" will be discussed by Sir James Stephen, Lord Selborne, the Rev. Dr. Martineau, Mr. Frederick Harrison, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Duke of Argyll, and Professor Clifford. The debate is to be continued and concluded in the May number, when Professors Huxley and Tyndall, Mr. R. H. Hutton, and others are likely to contribute to it.

BARONESS MEYER ROTHSCHILD, who recently died at Nice, had a singular fancy, that she could safely breathe freely at sea. She ordered a yacht of 800 tons to be built for her. As it was not ready to convey her to the Mediterranean, she hired a Cunard steamer, and steamed round Spain to Nice. On landing, she wished again to be on board, and sent for a steamer of the *Messageries Imperiales* from Marseilles, which she caused to be stationed in the harbour of Nice. Before her death, her yacht had arrived, and she died on board of it. Baroness Meyer leaves one daughter, who is the richest heiress in the world.

THE three months' suspension of Mr. Tooth expired on the Saturday before the Mail left, and the suspension will be continued for three years unless he makes his submission in writing, which it is stated he does not intend to do. The *Record* says—"A paragraph has been going the round of the news, papers to the effect that 'the rumour that the English Church Union intend to take proceedings against the Bishop of Rochester for breaking open the Church of St. James's, Hatcham, is incorrect.'" The *Pall Mall Gazette* has good reason to believe that proceedings were commenced against the Bishop, but utterly broke down.

PROFESSOR LISTER is coming to London after all, *Truth* tells us, and Sir William Fergusson's place is to be taken by another Scotchman. How strange it is that for the leading positions in the surgical profession we have, ever since Sir Astley Cooper's death, been obliged to import our celebrities; first Liston, then Fergusson, then Syme (who, however, preferred Edinburgh, and quickly returned there) and now Lister. There is great gnashing of teeth among the community of surgeons; and oddly enough half a dozen of them have written to the leading Radical papers, protesting that as to the coming of the apostle of antiseptic surgery they care not at all, and are twice as good as he.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World* says:—"I wish you would allude, in your witty and severe paper, to the singing quadrille that I saw danced in Dublin Castle the other day. Picture forty people, all more or less *voiceless*—grand ladies blazing in jewels, some portly figures between thirty and forty—crossing hands, and galloping as hard as they could go: 'Ride a cock-horse,' and A.D.C.s and officers murmuring, 'Goosey, goosey gander'—one especially ludicrous major in the Rifle Brigade looking like a melancholy mute in his sombre uniform, and only occasionally saying, 'Ba, ba, black sheep,' in the saddest way. If danced at all, why not have young people who can sing, and then it might not be so ludicrous? But every other person did not even attempt to open the lips, and the effect was quite beyond description."

Truth says:—"To bet on whist-players is now the form which Club gambling has taken. A clever man, who watches well the strength of each player at whist, in a Club, and then selects the champions for his money, ought, in the long run, to realise a modest independence. And yet it is not always the best player at whist who wins. The late Mr. James Clay played an excellent game. He liked to play the points, and leave the bets on the rubbers to others. For two years Colonel Ouseley Higgins, a wary sportsman, agreed to hold his bets for him, and the Colonel, to his surprise, found himself a loser at the end of the two years. The real advantage of a good whist-player over a second-rate player is, that the former often, while losing a rubber, converts 'trebles' into 'doubles' and 'doubles' into 'singles.'"

ON the 10th inst., Dr. Blaney sent the Government of Bombay a letter containing an explanation in connection with the statement made in the weekly report of Government to the Southern Mahratta Country and the Deccan, for the week ending 6th April 1877, respecting the fever that now prevails in the Refuge Camp on the Flats in Bombay, so far as it relates to his assertion at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation on the subject. Government have replied with the following resolution:—"Dr. Blaney should be assured that the remark to which he refers was not intended to have special application to any opinion expressed by him, and also that Government are fully alive to the exertions he is making in the interests of Government, and of the city, and for the promotion of the welfare of the people who were suffering from the disease to which he alludes."

PRINCIPAL SHAIRP of St. Andrew's is considered to have the best chance of being elected to the Chair of Poetry in Oxford. The Scotchmen in the University are going to plump for him; and amongst thoughtful men, who are not moved by party considerations, his essays on the poets, especially that on Wordsworth, carry with them their own recommendation. The Balliol College favourite, Mr. J. A. Symonds, will in consequence lose the somewhat substantial support which would otherwise have been given him by those who hail from "across the Border." Mr. Courthope is considered an amiable and intelligent young author, but scarcely perhaps on a par with his Scotch rival for this especial post, except among his New College supporters. Hierarchy and Aristocracy, in the persons of the Conservative Bishop of Derry and the aesthetic fellow of Brasenose, have (says the *World*) left the field.

THE *Manchester Examiner's* London correspondent writes "—I mentioned some time ago a report to the effect that the authorities at the Post Office had resolved to abandon to a large extent the employment of young women in the telegraph department. The matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., who has just had an interview with Lord John Manners on the subject. The Postmaster-General explained that the only change that was being made related to the Central Office in London, where it was considered desirable to relieve the young women from night-work, by drafting in male assistants for that duty. There will still be over 700 young women employed at the Central Office. The postal authorities, Mr. Bright was assured, had a high appreciation of the services of the women employed, and now a large portion of the work in the savings bank and other departments was being done by female clerks."

AT Lord Derby's reception at the Foreign Office on Saturday, the 17th March, *Truth* says, General Ignatieff was received, as though he had been a foreign potentate, who had entered London at the head of an army. Everybody wished to see him. Wherever he stood he was surrounded by a mob of admirers, who gazed upon him in mute admiration, and envied those who were presented to him. In personal appearance General Ignatieff is the "counterfeit presentiment" of Henry, the famous waiter at Bignone. He is most loquacious, but his loquacity never leads him into any conversational indiscretion. When he makes a statement, he looks slyly into the face of the person whom he addresses, as much as to say, "Of course you do not believe me." Then he adds, "C'est vrai, ce que je vous dis, je vous endonne ma parole d'honneur," and, as he utters these words, he almost winks. All Russians are somewhat hazy as to the line of demarcation between fact and fiction, but, amongst his countrymen, the "parole d'honneur" of Ignatieff has become proverbial for "the thing that is not."

THE *World* says:—"A concert round a staircase! The idea has merit, and, furthermore, that merit has been proved. A concert was given at 10 P. M. on the 13th at the Paris Opera, in favour of the Austrian Charitable Fund. It was got up by the Austrian Embassy. Strauss led the orchestra; and all Paris was there. The staircase, the first-floor landings, and the *foyer* were alone accessible; all the rest of the house was shut off by hangings of tapestry; but as the landings are nearly as large as the Green Park, there was space for the 3,000 people who came. The festival was a most brilliant success, but its great fact was that after eleven o'clock, by which time everybody had arrived, the giant staircase, all marble and gold, and light and flowers, became absolutely empty. Not one speck varied the dazzling sheen of its wide steps. All round the top sat, gazing down upon it, princesses, ambassadresses, and lovely creatures in hundreds, and in ball-dresses; but the stairs themselves were a desert of white void. The reason was that nobody dared to descend them before the inspecting eyes which were concentrated upon them. One bold man did effect it, but he looked so pitiably like a fly crawling across a ceiling that he discouraged everybody else. So there the people sat, in a joyful gilded prison, too timid to venture to go down-stairs until everybody went together. All the same, it was a marvellous show, and will certainly be repeated."

Truth thus describes a new lawn game:—"The next fortnight is the fateful interval within which all sorts of novelties in dress and occupation are supposed to be concocted. I wish some expert would take this opportunity of looking up a really satisfactory lawn game, the sovereign diverson of the day being rather pleasant as a reaction from the *regime* of croquet than faultless in itself. Standing about in a cold west wind such as too often blows in June and July is anything but pleasant. Hence lawn tennis is a welcome change, but the amount of exercise it necessitates is so great that we may fairly say that if croquet is King Log, lawn tennis is King Stork. I think some one should hit upon a game affording the *juste milieu*. Meantime I hear that the owner of one of the most beautiful lawn in the neighbourhood of London means, as soon as warm sunshine and soft airs make the velvet sward attractive, to introduce a game which, while familiar to all in its elementary stage, will, in its latest development, have the advantage of keeping most of the players moving about with moderate rapidity. She purposes to intersect her lawn with chalked lines till it resembles a chess-board. Thirty-two of her guests will then be divided into four sets of eight, each set wearing a badge to distinguish it from the rest. One member of each set is to be the captain of his colleagues, and direct their movements. The four sets will then play the game of Go-bang, moving about the board till five of the same set succeed in placing themselves on a row of five squares and win the game. The idea is by no means original, many games of chess having been played in this way; but applied to Go-bang, a game the elements of which are peculiarly simple, it has the merit of being easily carried out. It would, however, be tempting to try chess—with real bishops."

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the doings in the Imperial Palace at Berlin on the Emperor's birthday on the 22nd March when he attained his 80th year:—

BERLIN, March 22.

From an early hour this morning congratulatory letters, bouquets, corn-flour wreaths, oak-leaf garlands, and other numerous gifts poured in at the Imperial Palace. Though there were many hundreds of written and telegraphic addresses, the Emperor opened them all with his own hand, and in many instances sent immediate telegraphic replies. By 9 o'clock all the windows of the Palace were adorned with birthday bouquets, the Emperor every now and then appearing behind the fragrant rampart to bow to the cheering multitude in the square. As usual on festive occasions the ancient standard of the Holy Roman Empire floated over the Imperial Palace.

At 10 o'clock the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with the Royal children, waited upon their beloved father and grandfather to offer him their congratulations on this happy anniversary. They were succeeded by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and the many Royal personages who arrived during the last few days to pay their respects to the Emperor on this rare occasion. After these came the Court, the Ambassadors, Ministers, Generals, Envoys, and Federal and Parliamentary deputations. An interminable succession of gorgeous carriages drove up to the Palace portal. At 3 o'clock the Emperor left his Palace to go to the old Palace, where the German Sovereigns, represented by the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe, the King of Saxony, and the many other Princes assembled in Berlin presented to His Majesty's a huge oil painting by Werner, commemorating His Majesty Proclamation as German Emperor at Versailles on the 17th of January, 1871. The painting contains several hundred portraits. After this a Municipal Deputation will deliver to His Majesty a model of the statue of Queen Louisa to be erected in the Park by the Corporation of Berlin. The Emperor dines with the Royal Family and guests in the Palace, and at 9 o'clock in the evening returns to the old Palace to be present at a grand *fête* in honour of the day. Probably their Majesties will visit the performance of Wagner's *Lohengrin* at the Grand Opera between dinner and supper. Last night they honoured a party at the Austrian Embassy with their presence, and the next few days are expected to confer the like distinction upon other Royal and illustrious hosts.

Vanity Fair writes in the bitterest terms against General Kaufmann. It says:—"We have said that General Kaufmann is a countryman of Madame Novikoff, but his origin is German. This latter circumstance the General wishes the Russians to forget; and, with that object, he constantly tries to prove his real Russian character by out-Heroding Herod. General Kaufmann is an observant man, and he had not been long amongst Russian soldiers before he discovered that military excellence consisted in the most ferocious and pitiless brutalities that could be invented. So well did our hero learn and play his part, that he soon attracted the attention of the Emperor. Few students of history will pass by without a shudder, or soon forget, the 'good deeds' of General Mouravieff in Poland in 1863. Well, it was to continue and finish this work of 'pacification' that Kaufmann was appointed Governor-General of Wilna at the close of the insurrection. The good General, however, carried away by excess of zeal, overdid his part; and General Berg, Commander and Governor of Warsaw, terrified by Kaufmann's excesses, wrote to his Imperial master at St. Petersburg, urging his (Kaufmann's) recall. General Berg himself was not open to the charge of undue tenderness. Far from it. But Kaufmadn's exploits were so outrageously diabolical that the Czar was informed by his faithful Governor of Warsaw that they would inevitably lead to a second insurrection. After considerable delay, and with great reluctance, the Emperor yielded, and Kaufmann was replaced by General Potapoff, one of the most infamous instruments of official Russia. Yet, notwithstanding the vile and hateful reputation of Potapoff, so infinitely preferable was his rule regarded to that of Kaufmann, that the notabilities and inhabitants of Wilna turned out *en fête* and received their new Governor-General in solemn procession! Think, then, what Kaufmann—Mr. Gladstone's *protégé*—must have been! Poor General Potapoff! He is now a hopeless maniac. His successes at Wilna and elsewhere only led to his ultimate destruction. When Baron Brunnow died, and the Czar paid England the flattering compliment of appointing as his Ambassador to the Court of St. James's the head of his secret police, General Potapoff was promoted to the shoes of Count Schouvaloff. The harassing cares of that responsible position proved too much for General Potapoff. Like his Imperial master, he was haunted by a constant dread of assassination; and his mental aberrations becoming recently very pronounced, he has been quietly relieved of his functions, and removed from his office within the last few days."

WE take from the *Times'* Parliamentary report for March 22 the following account of Sir George Campbell's latest appearance in the House of Commons:—

Sir. G. Campbell, on rising to put the question of which he had given notice, was received with loud and repeated cries of "Oh, oh!" As soon as he could obtain a hearing he said:—I have been advised by authority to which I think it right always to defer that it would be better that the last part of the question should not be put (cheers), and that course I shall adopt, but not in consequence of this demonstration. (Murmurs.) I will, therefore, only ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a communication from the Turkish Government, stating certain alleged reforms, which was telegraphed on the 9th inst., has reached Her Majesty's Government, and whether the article, "Amnesty for Individuals implicated in the recent events at Philippopolis," means that the perpetrators of the atrocities in that part of the country are to be pardoned.

[The third part of the question which Sir Campbell had placed on the paper was as follows:—"And whether Mr. Baker, an English Colonel, 'to whom has been confided the scheme for the future protection by a gendarmerie of the people of the Christian Provinces,' is the same person who was removed from Her Majesty's Army in consequence of his conviction in a criminal court under well-known circumstances."]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I think the hon. gentleman has exercised a wise discretion in not putting the third of the questions of which he has given notice. (Hear, hear.) I can only express my regret that he should not have thought of the objections to such a question before he put it on the paper. (Loud cheers.) I have risen to answer the question, or rather to take notice of it, instead of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State, because it is one of a class to which I think the attention of the House may well be directed. The practice of putting questions to Ministers in this House is one of every great public utility, and it is one which I am sure the House is always desirous to encourage within reasonable limits. If questions are put for the purpose of eliciting information the Government will always be found ready to be called upon, and not after the dinner, and that his name would only appear above the doorway as it had been stipulated at the time the money was given that the building should be called after the generous Parsee. By way of a digression, has this stipulation been carried out? I think not. Rather unfair to Sir C. J. Readymoney. Our worthy president should see to this.

Now as to sport. I must confess to saying that I am as fond of the fair ones as of sport, but justice demands that it should be frankly stated—let, that the ladies' almost continual presence at the Gymkhana is not conducive to the playing of games as they ought to be played; and 2ndly, that many men will not play their usual game in the presence of ladies. "Buggy walla" wrote some little time back as to the "thin end of the wedge" having in his "mind's eye" the rink. Does not this also apply to the ladies' mornings and evenings? Originally we started with one evening in the week for the ladies, and no one, I am sure, could object to this. To the evening was added a morning, and now the ladies have two evenings and two mornings in the week, or, in other words, they are in the Gymkhana four days out of the six. This is a great mistake, so also is the dancing in the evening, as it drives away members who would otherwise take part in, or watch, the games going on. While on this subject, are the committee empowered to lend the building for balls? Is there any other Gymkhana in the country where ladies have the run of the place as they have in ours? I answer No, fearlessly.

What games are now played in connection with the Gymkhana? The only really manly one is polo and that would flourish without its support. The others are lawn tennis, badminton, and rinking, and as the first of these three is mainly supported by some of those in authority, forsooth, they have appropriated, excepting for ladies days, the outside rink for their game, notwithstanding that this rink was specially subscribed for by skating members. Natives would call this *zoolum* and not make a bad shot either.

Why has there been no pigeon or tiger shooting? Members have been willing enough to shoot. Where have the cricketers vanished to? Does anybody ever practice now? No, because they say the ground has gone to "rack and ruin." Why have we gone through the cold weather without having racing and other kindred sports bi-monthly or monthly better than not at all? The money is in plenty unless it's being wasted, or as some say, "present members are paying for the building so that those that come after us will have a fine building presented to them *gratis*." Surely our "finance minister" is not so foolish as to allow this.

But enough, Sir, and more than enough. There are still some good men and true on the committee, and I beg of them to come to our rescue.—Yours, &c.

AN OLD MEMBER.

OUR CHAPLAINS: A SKETCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of disestablishing the Church to England *in* England, is one concerning which a great deal may be said *pro* and *con*. It has its uses—and alas!—it also has its abuses. But, will some person be so kind as to give a few *good* reasons for the maintenance of the Church of England parsons *in India*? It is true that many eminent ministers of the Church of England laboured in this count y; it is equally true that clergy of other Christian denominations have worked, and are working, with great zeal and devotion in their master's cause.

Without doubt, the Church of Rome has done more for the conversion of the native portion of the community than all the other denominations put together. The great zeal, self-sacrifice, and energy of the clergy of the Romish Church are well known to all men.

But how do the *paid* chaplains of the Church of England perform *their* work? Let us *suppose* a sample out of many, and briefly describe "our chaplain;" and if his reverence will not "like the picture," others may be fully assured that I will,

"Nothing extenuate.
Nor set down aught in malice."

The Reverend Augustine Smirk, (that is the name of "our chaplain,") was formerly of the Scripture Reader species; but through good luck, and being, like Uria Heap, "so very 'umble," crept into the good graces of a certain clergyman in Bombay, who introduced him to the then Right Reverend Father in God, as a fit and worthy person to succeed the apostles, and absolve sinners. He was ordained. After a few years' missionary labour, he was appointed to the living, or chaplaincy, which he holds at present; and receives from Government five or six hundred rupees per mensem for holding thereof.

Now, this gentleman takes a fiendish delight in making himself particularly disagreeable to every one. He endeavours to ape High Church practices; but does not know the way to imitate an *imitation*. He conducts Divine Service in such a manner as to incite feelings of disgust in the minds of the most religiously inclined. Occasionally, he preaches *sermons*, (God save the mark!) which supply food for mirth to the very children who attend the church. He does not consider it any part of his duty to visit the European portion of the station. Or rather, it should be said, that he visits, only from a social point of view—say,

Major in a little difficulty, or, he may grace a dinner p ty,—when invited.

A must be admitted that he attends the military hosp , but for the purpose of signing his own name, and the name of some *saint* in the hospital visitors' book, but never reads or speaks a word of hope or comfort to the sick or dying!

If you require anything of that kind, you may attend the church at certain stated times during the week to receive the benefit of his ghostly absolution. He is supposed to visit military schools two hours a week to impart biblical knowledge to the children; but his reverence generally attends for twenty minutes or so, to amuse the juveniles with the interesting, though perhaps not very useful, information, that the orchestra of Heaven is composed of "nine choirs," who "discourse most eloquent music" morn, noon, and night without intermission.

Indeed, it must be said, that occasionally he varies this kind of instruction, by relating some delightful anecdote relating to St. Agnes or St. Ambrose or St. Boniface. It is said that he is so enamoured of the native Hindoo community that he imitates their style of living and never exceeds an anna per day for food and drink. In the latter case, two pice cover his personal expenses. It must be admitted, however, that on one very special occasion, he did literally stand a pint of champagne, and manfully treated the spouse of his bosom to the same.

He is a teetotaller at his own home; though he enjoys a social *peg* with his friend, Father Swipes, when they discuss the Low Church tendencies of Mrs. Colonel or Mrs. General. And yet, with all his asceticism, it must be candidly admitted that the Reverend Augustine does not inspire his parishioners with awe or even respect. In point of fact, it may be stated that he is very unpopular, with high and low, rich and poor, civilian and soldier. They fancy—whether rightly or wrongly—that he only cares for one thing needful—his money; that he is quite willing to

"Wear out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought, but provender."

Certes, his life and practice seem to prove that he quite ignores the teaching of the Apostle James concerning "pure religion." The religion of St. James is quite unknown to "our chaplain."

And who can wonder that this man,—I beg his pardon, this *priest*—is heartily disliked by all. Even the soldiers loathe him. A religiously inclined young non-commissioned officer said the other day that he "would prefer four hours' drill any day, than to be compelled to attend the service of his church as performed by the Rev. Augustine." Now, *if* this state of affairs really exist, I think you will admit that things are in rather a bad state. And we have no remedy. We must grin and bear it. The Revd. Augustine is an integral part of the State Church; also one of the dear Cowley Fathers, and of course a priest for ever—after the order of—well not Melchizedek. But, Sir, is it not a cruel hardship *that Christians, on their dying bed, prefer* to die "without benefit of clergy," to receiving the Communion from such a person as Smirk. Such an one, as "our chaplain," did Cowper have in his mind when he wrote:—

"From such apostles, O ye mitred heads,
Preserve the church! and lay not careless hands
On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."

And, "our chaplain" is fully aware that he is disliked by every one; and, as I remarked before, he takes a grim delight in the knowledge of the fact. Perhaps he fancies that the more cause he gives people to loathe him for his meanness, his unkindness, his want of Christian charity, his ignorance, the more entitled will he be to a benediction. And such as Mr. Smirk has the "cure of souls" in more than one station in India at the present time. When the State Church system will be abolished—then, and not till then, will we be rid of Messrs. Smirk and Company.

Ferungzabee, 1st April. B. A.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 7th April, was 50 feet and 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet and 2 tenths.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Carlson, Charles Larkins and Francis Simmons, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, the first prisoner to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and the other two to four days' similar imprisonment in the same jail, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the British ship Hannibal, of which they are articled seamen.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a special sitting of the Court yesterday, the petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of appearance:—hucker Wagbjee Khetsey, a muccadum, liabilities Rs. 8,194. Thucker Lowjee Moorarjee and Bhowanjee Moorarjee, merchants, Rs. 12,419. Sha Durvikdas Pranlal, sweetmeat seller, Rs. 2,169. Thucker Khimjee Soondarjee, a merchant, Rs. 38,379. The cases of several insolvents were postponed on the application of counsel until next Court day.

THE BANDSTAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Huldigungs ..... Seiffert.
Overture	Rosamunde ..... Schubert.
Polka Mazurka	Solo ..... Eckoff.
Polka Francaise	Glockchen ..... Budik.
Valse	Braise de Nuits ..... Lamothe.
Reminiscences of Scotland	..... Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Worlee on view of the body of Boodia Pandoo. Deceased was aged 14 years, who was subject to fits. It appears that deceased, with ten others, while out fishing on the day previous about 4 or 5 P.M., suddenly fallower board and his body sank instantly. Several of the men in the boat jumped overboard and dived down and the body was recovered in a quarter of an hour, but life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SASSOON DOCK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Sassoon Dock, Lower Colaba, on view of the body of Jamoodeen Shaik Ebrahim. Deceased was a calassee employed in the Sassoon Dock, aged 20 years. On that morning, about half-past nine o'clock, deceased was engaged, together with twenty-five other calassees, in discharging the cargo of the steamship Parsee, now lying in the Sassoon Dock, when suddenly, while deceased was standing on the rail of the ship on the port side, shoving off a heavy iron column, the shackle of the pendant of the derrick by which the cargo was discharged, and which was attached to the foremasthead, gave way, and the derrick fell across the rail of the ship, striking the deceased on the right hip, causing a large wound which bled profusely. Deceased was thrown down on the rail with the derrick on his body, and when he was removed from this position, portions of his bowels protruded from a large wound in the pelvis. The hip bone was broken. Deceased expired in about half an hour after the occurrence. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall of a derrick upon him."

A BREACH OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, an Eurasian named Richard Collymore, was charged at the instance of the postal authorities of Bombay, under section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act 14 of 1866, with fraudulently retaining or making away with a post letter which ought to have been delivered to one Charles Malvery. The case was postponed for hearing to this day and the prisoner remanded to jail, in order that the Public Prosecutor might appear to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on Wednesday, the 4th instant, prisoner received a letter from a post delivery peon, addressed to Mr. Charles Malvery, No. 26, Nagpada, on his statement that his name was Charles Malvery, the rightful owner of the letter. The letter was written by the Revd. G. C. Reynell, intimating that Rs. 10 had been received by that gentleman from a friend with instructions to make over the amount to Mr. Malvery on application. The prisoner, on thus becoming aware of the contents of the letter, sent a servant over to the Rev. G. C. Reynell, and obtained the amount and appropriated the sum to his own use. The matter was reported to the Police with the above result. Prisoner is a relative of Charles Malvery.

ROBBERIES OF GRAIN AT POONA.—The police, both the local and the railway police, have their hands full at present. There are people who still attempt to bring bad grain into Poona for sale, and there are numbers of thieves abroad ready to pounce upon any waggons of grain that are left unguarded. We heard last night that about twenty bags of grain had been seized as stolen in the Tallygaum and Kirkalla districts, and that several people had been made prisoners who are suspected of having taken a principal part in the thefts or having been aiders of the thieves.—*Deccan Herald.*

KHANDALLA.—We learn by a letter from Khandalla, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I., has arrived there, appears far from Sir Jamsetjee to have been well since his return from the Delhi Assemblage—owing to the accident which he met at Allahabad while proceeding to the Assemblage—but we are glad to find that he is gradually recovering. The weather at this hill station appears to be cool and pleasant, during the day the thermometer rising to 80 degrees only. It is said that there are very few European gentlemen there this season of the year. The works on the Ghauts are rapidly progressing, about two thousand five hundred labourers are daily employed including men, women, and children. A male labourer receives daily two annas and six pies, a female receives two annas a day, and a boy one anna.—*Poona Observer.*

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

(Before MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE OFF.

Ahmed Khan Mahomed Khan, a Mahomedan, 33 years of age, was charged with grievously wounding his wife Beebee, woman, by cutting her with a knife. The evidence showed that on the 11th of February last the prisoner and the prosecutrix, together with a child about 4 years of age, a son of Beebee by a former husband, went out together, and the prisoner took his companions on to the Flats, where he struck the prosecutrix with a stick on the legs and then bound her hands behind her back, and also fastened her feet, after which he took a knife from his pocket and deliberately cut off her nose. Having mutilated her to his satisfaction, he went away, leaving her bound and insensible on the ground. After a time she recovered her senses and the child who was with her having succeeded in setting her feet free from the cloth which bound them, she was able to seek assistance. She met a gentleman named Roach, who communicated her story to the police, and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she has remained since. Dr. Anderson, who treated her in the hospital, described the wound she had received as completely severing the nose from the face, and also cutting off the upper lip, by which the gums and teeth were exposed. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended, when he denied all knowledge of the assault, and stated that he was not present in Bombay at the time of the occurrence having

some years ago rebelled against his father, the Ameer of Bokhara, whom he charged with improper subservience to the Russian Government, and, after his defeat by the Russians, who despatched an expeditionary force to put him down, fled to Shatrisabsk, Khiva, Merv, Khokand, and finally to Kashgar. He is regarded as the most determined and enterprising adversary of Russia in Central Asia.

In reference to the above telegram Mr. T. D. Forsyth writes as follows

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—Your Prussian correspondent has telegraphed to you that "according to the latest Central Asian intelligence, Yakoob Beg of Kashgar, far from keeping his promise to extradite the Bokhara Prince Katti Tura to the Ameer of Cabul, has sent the Prince to Constantinople," and it is added that "this Prince is the most determined and enterprising adversary of Russia in Central Asia."

We are not told to whom this promise was made, but the impression conveyed by this announcement to any ordinary reader unacquainted with Central Asian affairs would be that somehow Yakoob Khan, the Ameer of Kashgar, had broken faith with some one and had acted in a manner that betokens hostility to Russia.

A short statement of facts may, perhaps, be the best means of dispelling erroneous impressions.

Prince Katti Tura, as your correspondent tells us, rebelled against his father many years ago, and, being defeated, fled across the Oxus and for a time found an asylum in Afghanistan, whence Shere Ali was induced to expel him, by the remonstrances of the Ameer of Bokhara. In 1871, when I visited Yarkund, Katti Tura had just arrived in Yakoobh Khan's territory, and was placed in confinement in the Fort of Yungi Hissar, where he has been ever since. No pledge to keep him or to deliver him up was given, I believe, by Yakoob Khan, who merely granted the asylum, but, to prevent trouble, kept Katti Tura under strict surveillance.

The idea of Yakoob Khan having promised to make over this Prince to Shere Ali is not intelligible. What does Shere Ali want with him? There is peace between Afghanistan and Bokhara, and we know from what has already passed that the Ameer of Bokhara considers it an unfriendly act of his neighbour for Shere Ali to harbour, even in confinement, his rebel son. So that if Yakoob Khan ever did promise—which, for excellent reasons, I disbelieve—to surrender this rebellious Prince to Shere Ali, the Russians, as friends and patrons of Bokhara, will doubtless rejoice greatly that the Ameer of Bokhara has repented of his promise, thus giving another evidence of his good will towards themselves. With Katti Tura in Afghanistan, close to the Oxus, ready to summon all the discontented and daring spirits to his standard, and to create a disturbance on the Russian frontier, should war break out between Turkey and Russia, there would be a pretty complication for all parties. Russia would find her hands full in Central Asia. Yakoob Khan would be accused of having acted with bad faith towards Russia in letting loose a firebrand. Shere Ali would be accused of illwill in allowing the Bokhara Prince to take refuge in his country, and there hatch an attack on Russia's ally or dependent. And, as matter of course, England would be thought—most unjustly—responsible for the whole business, and it would probably be said that we had incited Yakoob Khan to release Katti Tura, and were to blame in not ordering Shere Ali to expel him from Afghanistan.

I think, Sir, we may congratulate ourselves, and the Russians, too, if this report of your correspondent be correct, that the Ameer of Kashgar has acted so wisely and has sent Katti Tura to the furthest point and where he can do least harm—viz., to Constantinople, where the solitary voice of an exiled Prince is not likely to add much strength to any feeling of hostility that may exist between Turkey and Russia.

I am well aware that the Ameer of Kashgar is determined to live at peace with his neighbours, and especially to give no sort of offence to the Russians; but I have observed too often announcements from Berlin, derived from Russian sources, regarding his acts, which imply a different course of conduct. This I know to be untrue, but as the public generally takes so little interest in this remote corner of the world, I have not liked to obtrude my observations, but the news first reported, if correct, is so wanton as to imply a charge of bad faith towards the Russians against Yakoob Khan. I am glad to oppose to this charge my emphatic belief, founded on personal knowledge, that the Ameer of Kashgar will do nothing to give just cause of offence to his powerful neighbour.

44, Onslow-square T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 23.)

THERE is one lesson at least to be read from the "times" which have been recorded of the two crews during their practices on various days and at various distances; and that is, that the losers, whichever they shall be, will be faster than any other losing crew that has rowed since sliding seats came in. Till this year the course had only thrice been rowed under 20 min., and on those occasions it had been at racing pace and under the most favoured circumstances. The 1827 Oxford crew on a tremendous spring tide first beat 20 min. by a second or so. The Cambridge winners of 1813 did the race in 19 min. 35 sec., on a tide that was next door to a spring; and the winners of last year came down on a good ebb in 19 min. 46 sec., with no wind. For a crew to beat 20 min. used to be considered a passport to victory, and it was on the strength of this idea that the public rushed upon Oxford when the latter did 19 min. 50 sec. on the 12th with a half spent ebb and half-aged stroke. But now Cambridge in their turn has beaten 20 min. by 3 sec., with a good breeze for half a mile; and it is obvious that both crews cannot win. Without placing any reliance upon times this year as a test of which is the faster crew (for the conditions have been so varied), it is at least safe to assume that when the worst of the two crews will prove to be much above the average. And, further, since neither crew are perfect in their style and at both are fast, it is not likely that one will be able, as in the two preceding years, to row right away from the other.

If either crew could but adopt the best points of the others rowing, the one that did so would be, we believe, the fastest that ever rowed. Seldom, if ever, have a crew used the slide so well as Cambridge do, and to that especial feature in their rowing they owe their pace. It covers a multitude of minor sins in any boat to slide really together and at the right instant. Cambridge also row well together. Their faults are still what they were last year, and what they have been throughout their practice this season. They stop their boat to some extent after each stroke by feathering under water; they delay with hands and bodies, or both, before they recover, and they do not swing their bodies as far, either fore or aft, as they should. These three faults are just those which are absent from the Oxford rowing. The Cambridge stroke is longer than it appears to the eye, and than it is usually credited to be by observers; for their slide is an inch longer than that of Oxford; yet, allowing this, they do not make quite as much use of their bodies as they should. Stroke is rowing better than he did last year in one respect—his recovery is better his back was rather straighter last year than now, but his work does not seem to be required by the slight curve which he now shows. No. 7 is the best man in the boat this year, as he was last. When the crew first took to their light boat, he rowed even better than he does now; but still, for work all round, no one equals him in the boat. No. 6 is much the same that he was last year—a good in form, and good in work; his recovery has improved since last season, and if he did not feather under water there would be little or no fault to find with him. No. 5 rows harder than he did last year, and does his work more neatly, and has less swing of body now than then. No. 4 had improved greatly five weeks ago, compared to what he used to be; the change of side seemed to have done the good. He has fallen of a little lately, but still is much neater now than he was last year, and is a more effective than elegant; he works hard and stays well, but his finish is the most cramped and slouched that we have seen for years in a Cambridge crew. No. 2 is much the same as he was last year; a rather smaller edition of No. 6, and very good for his size. Bow is not a powerful man, but is neat, and does his share of work for his size. The coxswain steers as well as any one that has sat in the stern of a university eight for the last two years; we do not think we have seen him make a single mistake this season. There seems to have been a panic among his crew at his extra weight (compared to the Oxford coxswain), and he has been "wasting" as assiduously as any jockey. There is not much row to choose in the weight of the two pilots.

The forties of Oxford are, as we have said, the foibles of Cambridge, and *vice versa*, excepting that there is not now so much difference between the uniformity of the two crews: Cambridge are the better together of the two, but Oxford are not anything like so uneven as they were last year, and cannot be called a ragged crew. Every good or bad point tells one way or other, but irregular time is no longer a carrying evil in Oxford. The swing of the bodies is particularly good; so also is the recovery, the stroke is long and well rowed out; the feather is pretty clean, but perhaps a trifle less so than it was in the two preceding Oxford crews of 1875 and 1876. The one weak point is in the sliding, just where Cambridge are so exceptionally good. Oxford do not slide together, and 2, 4, 5, and sometimes 6, slide more or less as they like. Their slides also are at least an inch shorter than those of Cambridge, which seems to us a needless waste of the power of the legs. There is a further element to be taken into consideration when counting up all the strong and weak points of each crew, and that is that Oxford are the morepowerful lotbhey also row rather longer, and clear rough water better than Cambridge in our opinion, though some good judges, whose views are entitled to respect, hold a contrary opinion. As to the individual rowing of the crew, the only fault which can be found with stroke is that he works too hard, and sometimes thinks more of the amount of force which he can himself apply than of the greater necessity of getting his men to work well behind him. He rows with good swing, plenty of life, and great length. He could not have a better No. 7 behind him than he has; and if all the crew slid like this one they would be many lengths faster than they are. No. 6 is very elegant, and rows harder than appears at first sight; it is the case to himself with which he does his work that makes him seem to do less than he does. He was slack and rather affected by overwork more than three weeks ago, but since then he has regained strength, and if he does not suffer from the heavy work which the crew have done during this past week, will be a very good man in the race. No. 5 is in far better form than he was last season, and reaches out well; if he did not slide rather too soon he would sit up as well as he did in 1874, and 1875 at the end of the stroke. No. 4 rows very well with his body, and rows hard; he is often careless in time and premature in sliding; if he cured the latter fault he would be one of the strongest oars that we have seen for years—as strong as the Cantab No. 7. No. 3 is good, but for a tendency to bend the left arm at the elbow at the first catch, and for occasional lateness in the water. No. 2, like No. 5, has rowed better in his time than he now does, especially as regards swinging well back at the end of the stroke; but he rows hard, and is not in the way; premature slide is the cause of his want of good finish to the stroke. Bow is good; long in the stroke, hard-working, and sliding well.

Any opinion upon the result of to-morrow's race must be guided by calculation of the styles and strength of the crews, and not by "times." Oxford certainly rowed down on Wednesday a good deal faster from Hammersmith to Putney than Cambridge, and the conditions of wind and tide were as all interested purposes the same. Had the two crews been similarly exerting themselves this would have really been a "line"; but Oxford were doing all they could, at their fastest stroke, as if they were rowing only a Henley course, while Cambridge, though they were coming only from Chiswick, were going at a pace of stroke that they could maintain all the four miles and a half. Comparing the two styles together we should say that Cambridge, though they have a greater number of points of faults than Oxford, show all round the more effective style; for their superiority of slide is so important that it stones and to spare for their bad featherand sluggish recover. Of two crews of even strength rowing in the two styles, we fancy that the one which copied Cambridge, faults and all, would be rather faster than that which imitated Oxford. It takes a great many good minor points to equalize the vast difference between good and inferior use of the legs. But there is, as said above, a further element to be considered, and that is strength, and here Oxford have, we think, the advantage. They certainly have it in weight, and we do not think that they have any lumber in their weight. But for their strength they would find it difficult to row, as we think they do, a longer, stroke than Cambridge with less leg work. It is their extra strength which should, we think, with both crews fit and well at the post, suffice to land them first. If they win, as we fancy they can, they will owe their victory to force, and if, having won, they go away with the idea that they have done so by pure science of style, they will be laying the foundation for a collapse next year. They are hardly likely to have so powerful a crew again for some time to come, and in the absence of overwhelming strength they will not heresther be able to take liberties with the true principle of the sliding seat. They have had an opportunity of seeing what good sliding is during a fortnight's observation of the rowing of their opponents, and it will be their own fault if they do not take a leaf out of the Cambridge book in this respect, when they coach their college eights in the summer, and bring out new men to fill the vacancies of next season.

The start will have to be not much later than 8.15 A.M., if any. The time will be poor and the race a slow one. Even if there is no wind, it will be good work if the time is under twenty-one minutes. The four steamers will leave London Bridge at or before 7 A.M. The names and weights of the crews are:—

OXFORD.	st. lb.
Bow, D. J. Cowles, St. John's	11 3½
2. J. M. Bousfield, University	12 9
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen	12 7½
4. W. H. Grenfell Balliol	12 10
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12 5½
6. A. Molboland, Balliol	12 7½
7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, B.N.C.	12 2
Stroke, H. P. Marriott, B.N.C.	12 0½
F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)	6 11

CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
Bow, B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus	10 11½
2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11 10
3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	11 7
4. W. B. Close, First Trinity	11 11
5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12 6
6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	12 11
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	12 11
Stroke, C. D. Shafto, Jesus	12 2
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox)	7 2

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE condition of the native press of India is a very serious subject, and we are glad to see that it is attracting attention; but the statements respecting it which are offered for our comfort must be received with much reservation. It is no doubt quite true that the circulation of even the most widely circulated native newspaper is extremely small according to an English standard, and that the existence of some Indian journals is very hard to reconcile with the fewness of the copies which they sell. But it is altogether a mistake to estimate the influence of native newspapers by the number of their readers. It is only a very minute fraction of the natives of India who can read at all, but it is the habit of the vast majority to resort to this minority for such information as paper and print can convey. All trustworthy observers declare that native journals are read out over and over again to large circles of listeners, who represent the readers of England and Europe. A native sheet is thus much more like a political placard on the walls of Paris or London than a copy of a French or English newspaper. The persons who gather its statements are vastly more numerous than the pieces of paper which give them publicity. Nor, again, is it a perfectly reassuring assertion that the native journalists are men of very low position, who really know nothing of the opinions and proceedings of the great personages of whom they perpetually write. But the question is rather whether Nawabs and Maharajahs themselves do not pay more attention than is desirable to the contents of these silly and virulent publications. A purveyor of news is said to be a regular appendage to a native Indian Court, and we have heard it stated that his budget nowadays always consists of extracts from every newspaper, English or vernacular, on which he can lay his hands. The humble scribe in Calcutta or Bombay may be dictating policy and opinion to powerful rulers; just as Balzac, who naturally knew no more of the habits of good society than the writers of penny dreadfuls, is said to have in time brought the fashionable world of half a dozen Continental capitals to adopt the ideas, language, and practices of his imaginary characters.

It would not be an unjust general description of the native Indian press to say that its columns are filled with triviality and disloyalty in about equal proportions. A few statements about local affairs or grievances constitute the sole valuable ingredient. Now every body knows to what class the writers of these sheets belong and how it is formed. It is a manufacture of purely British origin. It consists of men, generally of very humble extraction, who have received what is called in India an English education. These men are trained in State schools to obtain degrees at State universities, and the object of their families in sending them to school is to qualify them by their degree for an appointment in the public service. But the appointments available are greatly fewer than the candidates, and the native journalists are asserted to be almost always graduates who have failed to obtain a place. The fact is that the bad condition of the native press is strong evidence of the badness of the education given by the State schools and universities in India. That education has all sorts of faults, but its greatest fault is that it is English and not Indian. The state of opinion which the native newspapers betray is exactly that which might be expected from setting an Asiatic to study nothing but English literature. What other lesson could the Oriental student gather from our literature except the lesson of discontent with constituted authority? That the wisest and most prosperous nations are those which have been perpetually putting bridles on their Sovereigns or throwing off their yoke is the moral of the greatest part of English classical books, of Hallam, of Macaulay, of Burke, in his earlier vein. This is a consequence of the fact that ever since the Long Parliament the ideas of the so-called popular party have been permanently in the ascendant in this country. There may have been Tory factions, but principles have always been Whig. A real Englishman never applies his principles without stringent limitation, and perhaps a few of us have understood that our history has been wholly exceptional, even in Europe. But what can a native Indian make of our national compositions except that they are glorifications of resistance and revolt? It would of course be absurd not to teach English history in India; but what is wanted is the simultaneous teaching of Indian history. The proper justification of the British government of India is the state of India from time immemorial; but of this the educated native never hears anything. The earlier history is in reality unwritten, except for very learned men, and the histories of the British conquest are either, like Mill's indictment against the East India Company, or else they are extraordinarily dull official narratives. What an Indian student should be taught is the character and actions of men and of classes of men who occur as mere names in the books he gets up. He hears of the crimes of Charles I., but has not the faintest notion what sort of a Sovereign was Tchangir or Sivajee or Hyder. He reads his Macaulay's Essays, and gathers from them that Clive and Warren Hastings were at best criminals of great genius; but nobody has been at the pains to impress on him what were the every day doings of the Mahratta chiefs and Pindaree captains who for years upon years together carried sword and fire over his desolated land. That the little finger of a genuine native Indian despot was thicker than the loins of the most unscrupulous of the earlier Governors-General, that the corruption of the most corrupt British official at the worst time was honesty as compared with the venality of the judges and tax-gatherers who scourged his countrymen a century ago, are ideas which have never been allowed to enter his mind. He has no more conception of what would follow the retirement of the British from India than he has of what preceded their conquest of the country. In all probability the dreams of a fool's paradise which even undergraduates who have been plucked would obtain lucrative places from native Sovereigns.

The proper cure for the habitual disloyalty of the native journalist would be better knowledge of history. The best remedy for his persistent silliness would bean education in facts rather than words. On this point some observations contained in an address to the University of Calcutta, which Sir Henry Maine has printed in a new edition of his "Village Communities," are exceedingly worthy of attention. "The fact is," he says, "that the educated native mind requires hardening. That culture of the imagination, that tenderness for it, which may be necessary in the west, is out of place here; for this is a society in which for centuries upon centuries the imagination has run riot, and much of the intellectual weakness and moral evil which afflict it at this moment may be traced to imagination having so long usurped the place of reason. What the native mind requires is stricter criteria of truth, and I look for the happiest moral and intellectual results from an increased devotion to those sciences by which no tests of truth are accepted, except the most rigid." No heavier condemnation could indeed be passed on the Indian schools and universities than that, though they have been growing for forty years in influence and importance, and have been filled with multitudes of students, they have not produced a single decent observer. As may be seen from Mr. Trevelyan's life of his uncle, the very reason given by Macaulay for advocating the subordination of the Indian classical literature to the literature of Europe was that Oriental literature taught no facts. Macaulay carried his point, and thousands of the young natives of India have learned to read and speak English; but their knowledge is as barren of facts as ever. One set of wholly ornamental studies has been substituted for another, and a race of educated men has been created whose notion of education is the cultivation of style, generally in a foreign language. No double the silliness of a native leading article comes chiefly from the writer's deep conviction that when he has turned his sentence he has done enough. Nothing has ever been done to show him that knowledge of facts is of importance to a political teacher. Of the facts of his own country's history he is quite ignorant. The facts of English history are only known to him through gaudy generalities. And, from the want of all familiarity with scientific methods, he has missed the capacity for observing or appreciating facts.

THE NATIVE INDIAN PRESS.

(Times.)

ON Friday night, March 16th, an elaborate and interesting paper on this subject was read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., the Curator of the India Museum. The chair was taken by Mr. Andrew Cassels, who, in introducing Dr. Birdwood, spoke of him as well known to be a very high authority on the important topic to be then brought before them. When it is stated that the paper, including the copious and instructive extracts with which it was illustrated, only a scantling of which, of course, could be read, would about fill three pages of *The Times*, it will at once be seen that it can be described only, and not as it deserves. Dr. Birdwood pointed out that Press of India as the most striking result of the English education of its natives, the vast majority of whose newspapers were thoroughly loyal. He criticised sharply Mr. Caldwell's letter to this journal, dated May 13, 1876, which had produced at the time such a scare by its citation of a treasonable article from the *India Prakash*. To disprove the assertion that similar language was held by "hundreds" of native journals, detailed statistics were given showing that there are but about 200 native new-papers for all India, very few of which have any real circulation. The *Satya Prakash*, the most popular in the Bombay Presidency, circulates but about 1,600 copies, and, with one or two exceptions, the rest range from 500 to 50, which only the smallest fry breathed a seditious spirit. All the Presidencies were pretty much alike in these respects. Many of these little papers were edited and owned by men educated at the cost of the Government, but for whom it had found no career since for every native scholar who got a Governors' berth 100 had to go without. The Indian native Press was the chief refuge for destitute graduates of the Peninsula Universities. A like abuse of the liberty of the Press was common to the chil'dhood of all journalism, and it was as much looked down upon by respectable natives in India as here. Besides, the utmost abuse of a free Press was worth tolerating in India, since the native newspapers were only fons of native literature, and made us acquainted with the undercurrents of Indian opinion which it would never do to neglect. The Government was, therefore, obliged carefully to study the native Press, which then plays a most important part in Indian politics. Yet it must never be forgotten that it is neither the public opinion of the people or of the Princes of India that the native Press represents. The notion that a Bengalee Baboo or a Bombay Purvoo can know anything of the mind of rulers like Scindia or of the Maharana of Oodeypore was to be absurd to be thought of. Of real native public opinion practically nothing is known among Englishmen. Reference was made to the valuable summaries of Indian literature, pub'lshed annually for 30 or 40 years past by the Professor of Hindustani in the College de France, M. Garcin de Tassy, and to contributions by Surgeon-Major Balfour, Colonel Laurie, and others in their several departments of Indian bibliography, including notices of the newspaper Press. Its rapid growth proves that the native Press meets a real want of native society, and after examining, for the purpose of his paper, its files for the last four years Dr. Birdwood scouted the charge of disloyalty brought against it *en masse* as utterly childish and unjust. His extracts, most of which were taken as read, were ranged under four heads:—1. On the Native Press; 2. On Natives and Europeans; 3. The Queen's New Title and the Delhi Assemblage; 4. On the Eastern Question. His concluding remarks were as follows:—These extracts prove most painfully the serious discontent of the native educated classes in India with their position and their numbers, and their discontent is every year increasing; and although of little consequence at present, may, at some future time, call for the attention of Government. The evil would not be materially abated even were every appointment under the Government of India thrown open to natives, for they would not suffice for more than a fraction of the competitors for them. The evil may cure itself in time, for India is growing rich, and the means of livelihood for the educated will grow up with its wealth. But the bitterest complaining of the native Press is of the exclusiveness and discourtesy of Englishmen towards natives; and here the remedy is entirely in the hands of individual Englishmen. It is very true that the inveterate caste prejudices of the natives themselves are highly provocative of the coldness and social exclusiveness of which they complain. In a learned and scholarly translation of one of our standard histories of India, the word "English" wherever it occurs in the original, is rendered in the translation by a native word, which signifies "the defiled," and in a sense which the English word is far too weak to express. A distinguished native statesman, whose family has been honoured for generations by our Government, and who himself owes everything to his sound English education, has been known to speak of us, when alone among his countrymen, by a word, or rather phrase, which means "the low-caste folk;" the fact being that we are the only pure-blooded Brahmins in India. But it is only the imperfectly cultivated who could resent such solecisms. *Noblesse oblige*, and in India we have to overcome evil with good. We have every one of us great opportunities there for promoting good fellowship with our native fellow subjects of all classes. Not at all by conforming to native ways. We should always, in all things, strictly uphold our "Englishhood," not in any spirit of race exclusiveness, but because our manners and habits are the practical expression of the truths which quicken our lives, and are, in fact, far more efficacious religious teaching in India than what is taught in controversial mission schools and mission books. It is not possible for many of our Government officers, and our chaplains, priests, and ministers, and missionaries of all sects, on the pay they receive, to exert all the influence in India of which they are each one capable, and I only wish that rich and cultivated Englishmen would go out and settle in India as missionaries, of any sect they please, provided they go to set forth their doctrine by their works, which can be read of all men, rather than by words, which are often hard to be understood by any of us. Such a missionary's house should be a model of English amenity and refinement. It should be a museum of the natural history and productions of the district, and in the garden should be grown every plant belonging to the neighbourhood. It should be at all times open to every one, and, however bored, the missionary master should never fail in patient listening to every one, and never leave a stone unturned to help the helpless. He should be the confidant of all local discontent, gradually transmuting it by his helpfulness and his counsel into loyalty. He should dig wells and plant roads, and build leper hospitals and schools. If we only had a few score such missionaries in India, each one would be worth a company of European troops to the Government. But we are every one of us, small and great, missionaries in India. The Government of India is not a great system of statecraft simply, but essentially a religion, the highest expression which Englishmen can give to the convictions and aspirations which animate the national civilization; and each of us, in his ordered place, serves the end to which our whole administration in India is surely and irresistibly moving. A discussion ensued, initiated by the Rev. James Long, who was followed by Mr. Sen, an educated native of India, and others.

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI."—MARCH 30.

SMITH—(Small but intelligent to tall and languid Brown) Congratulate me Brown, my boy, I've passed the lower standard.

Brown.—Weally? How much? Five feet three—eh

ELEPHANTINE GOAK.

A Ceylon paper publishes a story about an elephant which buried a cooly. Elephants have always been renowned for their grave dignity of mien, but this is the first time we have heard of their grave diggin-ity of men.

Little Girl.—"Who lives next-door to you, Mr. Green?" Mr. Green.—"Who lives next-door to me?—Why, what can you want to know for?"

Little Girl.—"Oh, I should like to know so much, because I once heard mamma say that you were next-door to an idiot."

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

Mr. Murphy O'Brien.—By the powers, Brown what have you got here?

Brown.—Why? that's my new Waler.

Mr. Murphy O'Brown.—Oh, is it? now really I thought it was a rack to hang your new hat on.

SUPPLEMENT TO A SPEECH.

His Excellency omitted one little detail in his recent speech, in which he held out such a cheering prospect to the Civil Service. There is a publication called the *Civil Service Gradation List*. In the happy days that are coming, when this list will consist largely of Native names, its title will be altered to the *Civil Service Degradation List*.

VOLUNTEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Captain Despairingly.—"This is a wretched muster. I hope the circulars were sent out imposing a fine of one rupee a month on every member who failed to attend the drills?"

Adjutant (Gloomily.)—"The circulars were not only sent out, but here is a specimen of several uncalled-for replies that have been received—(reads)—"Sir, having received your circular, I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith rupees six, being an advance for six months, and remain, &c."

"FRENCHE, SHE SPAKE FULL, FAIR AND FETISLY."

We regret to see that our friend the *Times of India's* Calcutta correspondent doesn't seem to be making much progress in his French studies. In kindly suggesting some improvements in the condition of us, poor Ditchers, he says, "Cradle's as the houses in England are called where children are taken in for the day while their parents are at work, might be started." Dr. Hunter must look to his laurels as a transliterator. A genius who can turn *creee* into *cradle* is a formidable rival. He must be a fellow student of the gentleman of Rangoon who, as the *Gazette* of that place informs us, insisted recently that *voila tout* "was in fact really the French for *damaged* or *rotten*;" their French, if not exactly that of Stratford atte Bow," is perhaps that of Calcutta at Bow-Bazar. We dare say it is better appreciated in Bombay than here.

IT WAS A DREAM—BABOO.

A little time works mighty changes
(Th' aphorism's trite but true)
Still the aspect wondercus strange is
Lytton! of this change in you.

Who'd have thought to see you trip so
When you interviewed our Wales
Listening like fond Calypso
To the new Ulysses' Tales.

When on board the gay *Serapis*
Fitly wreathed in clouds of smoke
Politics came on the tapis
Spiced with Charley's latest joke.

When you learnt with such precision
Not indeed that *black is white*
But—that—given a collusion
White is wrong and black is right.

"Baboo not be Civil Servant
Judge, Collector, C. S. I.
Howl oh Patriot Servant
Are ye fish ye bat hai???

Baboo not one living witness
To arrest the world's decay
Circumscribed th' eternal fitness
Of the Calcutta B. A.!???

Are these airy visions banished
By a year's experience?
Sweet Utopian prospects vanished
At a breath of common sense?

Sad—too sad this morel blight is,
Still the ewe's not far to seek,
All required to set things right—is
A fresh Viceroy—*once a week.*

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